

Water Flow to Lisbon

By Marvin Howe

LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—A full bomb explosion early yesterday slashed Lisbon's water supply and heightened tension in the city before election day.

Under Mario Soares's government, the city's water supply has been a major issue. The government has been accused of neglecting the city's infrastructure, and the water supply has been a major point of contention in the recent election.

The explosion, which occurred in the city's main water line, caused a significant drop in water pressure. The city's water supply is critical, as it is the only source of water for the city.

The explosion was caused by a gas leak, which had been detected earlier in the day. The gas was leaking from a pipe that had been damaged by a car accident.

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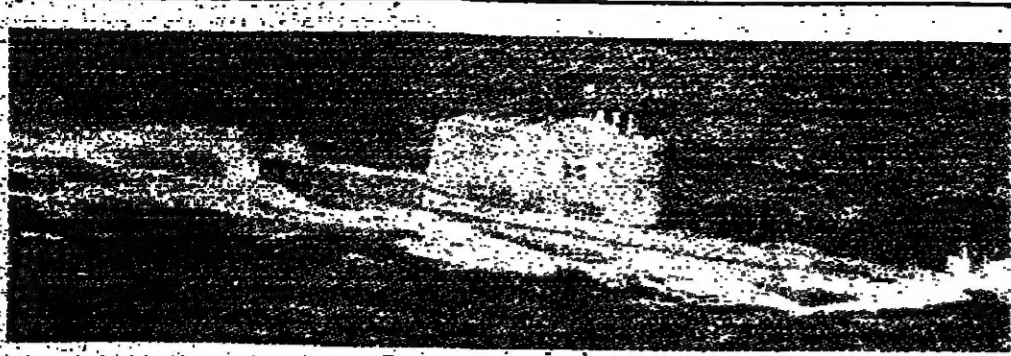
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A Gulf-class Soviet missile submarine, the type sought by the Glomar Explorer.

How CIA Sub Salvage Failed

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The CIA's attempt in July, 1974, to salvage a Soviet submarine failed when an error in judgment resulted in damage to the vessel.

The submarine, a Gulf-class missile submarine, was being salvaged by the Glomar Explorer. The operation was a major failure for the CIA, as it had been expected to retrieve the submarine and its contents.

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Setback Is Laid To the Misuse Of Giant Claw

The front section, less than one-third of the submarine, was brought to the surface, according to high-level intelligence officials.

The CIA, which spent four years building a computer-run submarine rescue ship, the Glomar Explorer, was forced to cancel a second attempt to recover the main section of the vessel after newspaper publicity about the operation early last year. The Glomar Explorer was built under elaborate cover and was considered under the code names Asorian, Jennifer and Matador—to be one of the government's highest-held secrets.

In a series of interviews, the Collier brothers provided a detailed account of the operation's basic failure—the inability to retrieve all of the submarine, including the code room and three nuclear-tipped missiles—which was independently verified by The New York Times in interviews with another crew member and high government officials with first-hand knowledge of the operation.

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UN Vote Asks Reopening of Mideast Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 9 (UPI)—The General Assembly called today for resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East by next March, with the Palestinian Liberation Organization participating.

The United States stood by Israel in opposing PLO participation and rejected a March deadline for the peace-seeking talks. Ambassador William Scranton explained that with President-elect Jimmy Carter's administration taking over in January, Washington does not consider it appropriate now to commit itself to such a move.

But sources close to the U.S. delegation said that to the best of their knowledge Mr. Scranton's negative vote on the Arab-backed resolutions was not checked out with Mr. Carter's transition team, which is arranging the take-over from President Ford's administration.

The Assembly's decision was reached after Israel withdrew a resolution—the first it had submitted in UN history—calling for an early resumption of the Geneva talks without PLO participation. This had been countered by an Arab-inspired amendment that would have called for a seat for the Palestinian organization.

The world body then approved, 122-3 with 3 abstentions, a resolution that originated with Egypt but was sponsored by nonaligned powers. It called on Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to press his contacts with "all the parties" to the Middle East conflict and submit his findings to the Security Council not later than next March. It also called for reconvening the Geneva talks, under the chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union, by the end of March.

A second resolution, sponsored by nonaligned countries but originating with Syria, was approved 91-11, with 3 abstentions. It called for PLO participation in an early resumption of the Geneva talks and condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and its actions tending to change their character.

A new U.S. administration will choose an interim prime minister. All three nations, together with the fourth black delegation leader, the Rev. Nduka Odiako, did however agree on the need for a British supervisory presence in Rhodesia during the transitional period.

Mr. Smith rejected this idea, saying a British presence would impede the process of self-determination.

Mr. Richard finally broke that impasse by winning nationalist agreement to setting March 1, 1978, as the latest deadline for independence.

But once that problem was out of the way the conference ran into a deeper and continuing impasse on the structure of the proposed interim government.

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Stalled Rhodesia Conference To Adjourn

GENEVA, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Rhodesia conference began to dissolve today after weeks of stalemate with adjournment set for next week but the start of a second phase envisaged for early in the new year.

Conference officials said adjournment was almost certain by the end of next week but that the conference would be reconvened for a second stage "fairly early" in January.

The British conference chairman, Lord Richard, after a day of private bilateral meetings with the black and white delegation leaders, booked a flight to London to brief outgoing U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, who returned to the conference yesterday after a five-week absence, was not expected by officials to arrive Mr. Richard's return on Saturday or Sunday.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a black nationalist leader, was flying to the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury to hold a series of public meetings aimed at increasing support among the black majority.

Joshua Nkomo flew to London as well but to address a meeting on Saturday. His aides did not rule out a meeting with Mr. Kissinger, who was going to the British capital from the NATO session in Brussels. Mr. Nkomo was to return Sunday for the final few days of the conference.

Smith, Richard Meet

The disintegration process followed a meeting this morning between Mr. Smith and Mr. Richard. Mr. Smith reiterated afterward that he remains firmly behind original British-U.S. plans put forward by Mr. Kissinger in September for a peaceful transition to black majority rule within two years but with the police and army remaining under white control during the interim period.

Mr. Smith said the adjournment is necessary for "reflection."

"But thereafter the conference will reconvene, I think of that you can be certain," he said.

Conference officials said the talks would likely resume in Geneva, where the cost as officially estimated by the British government is \$20,000 (\$50,000) a week, because no one has suggested another site acceptable to all sides.

The conference formally opened Oct. 23 and was supposed to have concluded with an agreement by Nov. 30.

There was an immediate monthlong deadlock, however, caused by Mr. Nkomo and his militant "Patriotic Front" partner Robert Mugabe demanding that Britain set a fixed and binding date for independence under majority rule before anything else could be discussed.

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Kissinger Reads Message Carter Reaffirms Pledge Of Stronger Tie to NATO

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—President-elect Jimmy Carter told the Western European allies today that "the American commitment to maintaining the NATO alliance shall be sustained and strengthened under my administration."

In a message to the NATO Council meeting read by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Carter stressed a theme that came out throughout his presidential campaign, that ties between the United States and the NATO allies needed to be strengthened.

The Carter message fit in with the main theme of the NATO meeting, which has been the growing military strength of the Soviet Union. Mr. Kissinger, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher all commented on the message.

There was no mention of the fact that Mr. Carter had just won the election. Mr. Kissinger, however, said that the message was a reaffirmation of the United States' commitment to NATO.

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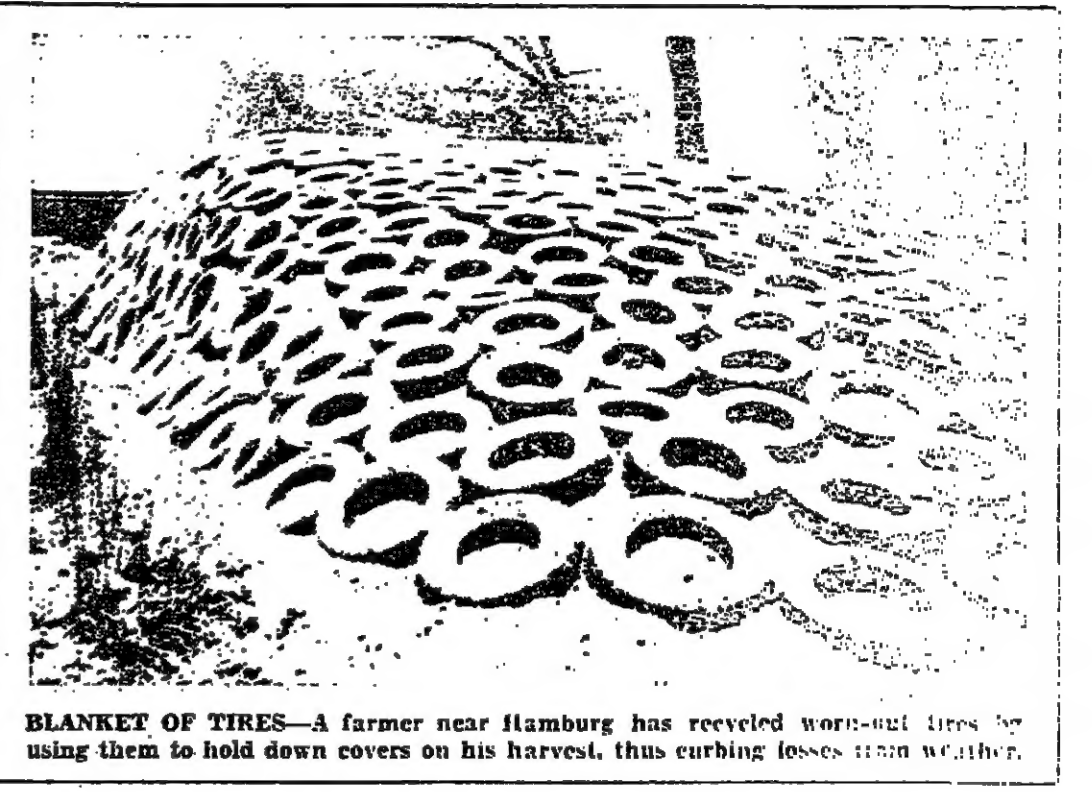
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BLANKET OF TIRES—A farmer near Hamburg has reeved worn-out tires by using them to hold down covers on his harvest, thus curbing losses from weather.

Until Carter Takes Office North-South Parley Put Off to 1977

By William Branigan

PARIS, Dec. 9 (AP)—The final ministerial meeting of the stalled North-South economic conference has been postponed from next Wednesday to some time in the first half of next year, the co-chairmen announced today.

Working groups meeting throughout this year have been unable to reach any agreement on how to set up a "new world economic order."

Nineteen developing nations and eight industrialized countries represent their respective blocs at the conference. The developing nations appear to have a more favorable view of the conference.

The conference was originally scheduled to begin in January 1977. The postponement is due to the fact that the conference has been unable to reach any agreement on how to set up a "new world economic order."

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London's last great hotel?

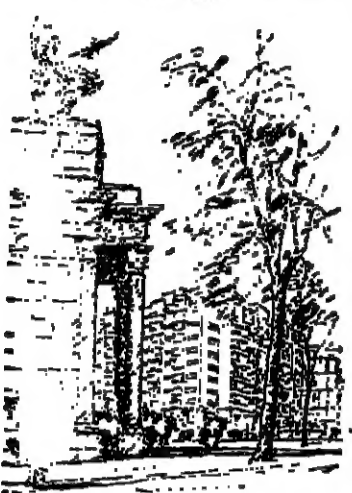
To the very few people capable of appreciating the difference, the Inter-Continental is quite simply the only hotel in London.

Rather than attempt to verbalise the elusive qualities which set the Inter-Continental apart from London's many admirable hotels, we would suggest that you come and visit us.

Some things cannot be explained; they can only be experienced. Take the first step—call your travel agent—or your local Inter-Continental office.

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INTER-CONTINENTAL
LONDON**

ONE MAYFAIR PLACE, MAYFAIR CORNER, LONDON
TELE: 3352



Mostly Political Unknowns

Lebanese Premier Appoints 8-Man Technocrat Cabinet

BEIRUT, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Premier Selim al-Hoss today announced formation of an eight-man Cabinet of technocrats to preside over the reconstruction of Lebanon after a year and a half of civil war.

Leading political and military personalities of the war were conspicuous by their absence. All but two of those named were political unknowns.

The Premier, a conservative Moslem, also took the ministries of trade, economy, industry and oil and information.

Two other important posts, foreign affairs and defense, were entrusted to Fuad Butros, a 58-year-old Greek Orthodox, who is the only man with extensive previous political experience in the new Cabinet. He has served as a parliament deputy and in a variety of

ministerial positions during the term of the late President Fuad Chehab from 1953 to 1964.

The Cabinet also included six other ministers of various religious sects, in conformity with the nation's long tradition of distributing government posts on a sectarian basis.

Under this system, the president of the republic has always been a Maronite Christian, the premier a Sunni Moslem and the speaker of the House of Deputies a Shia Moslem.

Moslem leftists have demanded the reform of this political formula in favor of proportional representation. They object that it concentrates too much power in the hands of the Christians, who also usually obtained senior army posts.

Besides Mr. Hoss and Mr. Butros, the line-up included a Druze, Salah Selman, as minister of interior and of housing and cooperatives. He also served in the government of former Premier Saeb Salam in 1970.

The portfolios of health and hydroelectric resources went to a Moslem Shia, Ibrahim Shaito, while public works, transport and tourism went to Amin Blari, a Sunni Moslem.

The new minister of planning will be Michel Dounik, a Maronite Christian, and a Greek Catholic Assad Rizk, became minister of labor and social affairs as well as of education and agriculture. The portfolios for the Ministries of Justice, Finance and postal service were put in the hands of Farid Rafael, a Maronite Christian.

Remilitarization Goal

"The government will be one of remilitarization," Mr. Hoss said after his appointment last night. He told reporters that the reconstruction process "will be long and requires patient effort and persistence."

The new Cabinet held its first working session for an hour and 15 minutes. A statement issued afterward said the eight men discussed "urgent social and economic questions for the rebuilding of the country."

Although no reliable estimates are available yet as to the extent of damage and costs of reconstruction, the rebuilding program could cost more than \$5 billion, according to conservative estimates.

Politicians generally regarded the prospect of a Hoss government of technocrats as a stopgap measure until quarreling Moslem and Christian leaders can settle on a new political formula for the country.

The independent newspaper *Al Nahar* said the new government would ask the long-paralyzed parliament for special powers to rule by decree and declare martial law.

Schmidt Assailed Over Report of Pension Freeze

BONN, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government was assailed today for breaking a pre-election pledge to give 11 million pensioners a 10-percent rise in benefits next year.

The opposition Christian Democratic Union, labor groups and pensioners' organizations said the government had deceived people by promising them more money when seeking re-election in October.

Reliable sources said last night that the coalition partners—Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats—had agreed to put off the increase from next June until January, 1978.

Before the general election in October both the government and the opposition repeatedly assured pensioners that they would get their annual increase despite reports that the pension system was running short of cash.

Pensions were raised by 11 percent both in 1975 and this year.



QUAKE HITS SOUTH AFRICA—Remains of apartment complex in mining town of Welkom, southwest of Johannesburg, after tremor struck this week, killing a miner.

Of Seoul Presidential Mansion

S. Korea Bids U.S. Explain Alleged Bugging

SEOUL, Dec. 9 (AP).—Unless the U.S. government clears up reports that it used listening devices on President Park Chung Hee's mansion, the South Korean government will conduct its own investigation and take "appropriate measures" against any illegal acts, the government said today.

The United States has told South Korea that its statements on the alleged bugging were "not helpful" to U.S.-South Korean relations, the State Department said today.

Information Minister Kim Seong Jin said that South Korea has repeatedly demanded an explanation from Washington but that none has been given.

"The failure by the U.S. side to provide a convincing clarification in public has given rise to

continued speculations and distortions which are quite detrimental to the interest of both the Republic of Korea and the United States," Mr. Kim said.

The Washington Post reported on Oct. 27 that the U.S. investigation of alleged Korean influence-bugging in Washington is using "highly sensitive intelligence reports" based on electronic eavesdropping, wiretaps and other intercepts of communications to and from the Blue House, the South Korean presidential mansion.

President's Orders

The Post said that the reports showed that the Korean President personally ordered the bugging of U.S. congressmen. The Korean government earlier denied the report and called it "malicious, sensational report."

Iran Aide Says Disclosure Of U.S. Cable Hurts Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

effectiveness and utility of the OPEC-LDC alliance."

The telegram also said Washington did not believe the industrialized countries could reach any CIEC agreement which would serve to hold down oil prices.

"The United States has now revealed most astonishingly that it believes no concessions should be given to the Third World," Mr. Yeganeh said at his Tehran office. "The views of the group of 19 [developing countries] and their disappointment is justified now," he said.

Mr. Yeganeh charged that the U.S. position at the CIEC was "just to keep up pressure on oil-exporting countries and break the ranks of developing countries. But this has not worked in the past and it will not work now."

He said the secret U.S. position has torpedoed the CIEC negotiations, showing them to have been "a complete waste of time and resources."

Urges U.S. Shift

But he stopped short of calling for termination of the talks. Instead, he urged the incoming government of President-elect Jimmy Carter to "dissociate itself from the position taken by the present administration" and to present new proposals at the conference.

Mr. Yeganeh also said Iran would be going into the OPEC conference in Qatar demanding an oil-price increase of "not less than 15 per cent."

He said predictions of a 10-percent increase were "wishful thinking by some countries" but he would not rule out a compromise when asked about the possibility of a showdown with Saudi Arabia, the largest oil producer in OPEC which has said it will not accept an increase over 10 per cent.

Iran has indicated that it will push harder than expected for 15 per cent and the State Department cable is evidently being used as ammunition in this drive.

But Mr. Yeganeh would not predict whether the cable would prompt other oil producers to take a harder line.

Israeli Sales Tax Sparks Riots in West Bank Town

TEL AVIV, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Israeli troops fired tear gas into crowds of rioting youths in the biggest town on the occupied West Bank of Jordan today.

The clashes with rock-throwing students in Nablus took place on the fourth day of protests against Israeli policies in the occupied territory. Shopkeepers closed their stores in Nablus and Hebron, but business was as usual elsewhere.

The demonstrations were sparked by the decision of military authorities to collect an 8-per-cent sales tax that has been in effect in Israel since July.

Arab sources said that the Middle East debate at the United Nations and anger at the government seizure of lands around Bethlehem were also behind the riots.

Stick-wielding troops pursued the teenagers and broke up burning-tire barricades. Youth set barricades on fire in Ramallah, between Nablus and Jerusalem.

The new value-added tax was imposed in July. It was delayed on the West Bank after weeks of protests. Small businessmen have been excused from paying the tax.

Chinese Army Says Radicals Set It Back

Bid Seen to Get Funds For Modernization

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 9 (UPI).—China has released a lengthy report on trouble within its 3-million-member army that appears to be part of an effort by the military to justify more funds for its ill-equipped armed forces.

The article, written by members of the army general staff and released by the Chinese news agency this week, attacked army "careerists" linked to Mao Tse-tung's disgraced widow, Chiang Ching, who sacrificed military training for the sake of politics and stymied development of modern weaponry.

The article repeated themes heard in at least two recent provincial broadcasts monitored here and pointed toward what analysts see as a coming debate within the leadership over how much is to be budgeted for new tanks, planes, artillery and land-craft.

Some analysts here suggest that recent guided tours of Chinese military installations provided for Western visitors have given army officers an opportunity to publicize their needs and influence the Communist party's money managers.

Schlesinger's Comments

The analysts noted that at least one pro-Peking newspaper here made a point of reprinting former U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's recent comments on outdated Chinese weapons after one such guided tour.

This week's article suggested that some army officers still had links with four recently purged radical leaders—Mao's widow, Wang Hsiang-wei, Chiang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan.

The prominence now given the army, particularly Defense Minister and second-ranking party leader Ye Chen-ying, has led analysts here to watch for a reaction from the civilian bureaucrats who must share the country's limited financial resources with the military. Differences between civilian and military leaders are not unheard of in China and they may crop up again in the wake of the joint victory of the bureaucrats and the army over the so-called radicals.



Emperor Bokassa

Bokassa Sets Imperial Rules Of Etiquette

NDJAMENA, Chad, Dec. 9 (AP).—Anyone meeting Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Republic must at a distance of six paces bow his head, say "Yes, Imperial Majesty" if answering questions in the affirmative, and not use a "brutal no" if responding negatively, the government radio said yesterday.

It said Bokassa, proclaimed Emperor of the former Central African Republic on Saturday, had dropped his recently acquired Moslem name of Salah Eddine Ahmed, or "defender of the faith," because of his new functions.

Jean-Bedel Bokassa took power in a 1966 coup and has ruled the landlocked country with an iron fist ever since.

Carter Reaffirms U.S. Pledge To Maintain NATO Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

stressed that the West needed to be both strong and conciliatory. He rejected notions that the two were incompatible.

In many ways, the Carter and Kissinger statements were identical. Mr. Carter said that the alliance was "no less important to today than when NATO was originally established." Mr. Kissinger pointed out that, since NATO was established in 1949, all U.S. administrations had followed the same policies toward it. He said that foreign policy was based on national interests and not individual views.

Economics and Security

Mr. Kissinger also told the council that there was a link of increasing importance between the security of the West and its economic health. He made a strong appeal that nations use all their diplomatic influence on oil-producing states in order to keep down rising energy prices that have weakened Western economies.

Most of the speakers today rejected the two proposals made by the Warsaw Pact nations at their meeting in Bucharest last month for a ban on the first use of nuclear weapons and for a freeze on the size of the present alliances.

Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Croeland and Mr. Genscher said that it would be unwise for the West to indicate how it might respond in the event of an attack. The three also dismissed the call for an alliance freeze. The Warsaw Pact's proposal has been prompted by recent NATO threats to the Spanish government.

Mr. Kissinger devoted much of his 45-minute statement to his present assessment of relations with Moscow. He said that the Soviet Union did not have a specific plan for world domination but was piling up military

power as its industrial power increased.

But he argued that, because of the Soviet Union's weaknesses, particularly economic, the West could create incentives for Moscow to act positively.

French Denial

PARIS, Dec. 9 (AP).—The French President's office today denied a Washington report that France might join a four-power NATO directorate, giving it an important strategic and tactical military role in the alliance.

Elyse Palace spokesman Michel Bassi denied an Associated Press story yesterday quoting U.S. officials as saying such a development could follow what they saw as France's quiet policy of resuming military cooperation with NATO.

Mr. Bassi said France's military policy "is in the continuity of the policy defined by Gen. de Gaulle and carried out for 18 years." Under this policy, France pulled out of the NATO military structure and expelled allied forces based here.

Geneva Talks Wind Down

(Continued from Page 1)

be "more a hindrance than a help."

21 Guerrillas Reported Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Rhodesian troops killed 21 black nationalist guerrillas in the last 24 hours, and insurgents last night attacked a civilian car 30 miles from Salisbury, it was reported today.

The attack on the car marked the closest guerrilla strike to the capital since attacks in Salisbury last summer.

A communiqué said that Basil Mullen, a 52-year-old mining engineer, and his 48-year-old wife, Marion Elizabeth, were wounded in the attack, which took place at about 6 p.m. on the main road between Mazoe and Bindura. They were described as in satisfactory condition.

The communiqué said that since yesterday, "21 more terrorists have been killed in the northeastern border area. Security forces suffered no casualties."

The slaying pushed guerrilla losses to 30 killed in Rhodesia so far this month. "The guerrillas have lost at least 1,181 men killed since the war began four years ago and 1,468 this year."

Cosmos-879 Launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 879 in its series of Cosmos artificial earth satellites today "to continue the space exploration program," Tass said.

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Review of Defense Choice Reported

Prospective Cabinet Officers Continue to Meet With Carter

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT). Prospective Cabinet members continued to confer with President Jimmy Carter yesterday amid reports that the president is taking a "hard look" at his first choices for the defense and security adviser.



Rep. John Brademas

No. 3 Position in House Goes to Brademas

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT). Rep. John Brademas of Indiana was appointed yesterday as the third-ranking whip—the third-placed position of power in the House—by Speaker-designate Carl Albert of Montana.

The elevation of Rep. Brademas was made despite his long-standing friendship with a South Korean agent, Tongsun Park, whom Rep. Brademas has provided the receipt of about \$100 in campaign contributions in 1972 and 1974.

It was this issue that led to the deposition of Rep. Brademas last month's elections, while Rep. Brademas had not.

"Strong Critic" I was a friend of Mr. Park's. My voting record shows that I have been a very strong critic of the regime in South Korea. Brademas said in an interview after his appointment.

Speaking of his 14-year friendship with Mr. Park, Rep. Brademas said, "If one knew earlier that we knew today one wouldn't have had anything to do with it."

Rep. Brademas noted, however, that in 1974 President Ford, who then vice-president, had attended a party given by Mr. Park.

Rep. Wright also announced the appointment of Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois to Rep. Brademas' former position of chief whip and majority whip.

close aides maintained that Paul Warnke, a Washington attorney and a former high Pentagon official, is back in the running for the defense job after receiving the endorsement of several senators. Mr. Warnke met with Mr. Carter Tuesday.

Source also said that Mr. Carter is close to naming Robert Zsigmond, a former assistant for national security affairs. "The only thing holding it up," a source said, "is that some people have been telling Carter that it would be inconsistent with his campaign statements not to have a policy advocate in that job."

"Lack of Concern" Quoted about this in a telephone interview, Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said that one of the points that Gov. Carter mentioned that attracted him to Cyrus Vance as secretary of state was his lack of concern about strong people being named to other top positions in the national security area.

A close Carter aide said that no more appointments will be announced until next week, and that these appointments probably will finish out the international security cluster, meaning the Pentagon, the Treasury Department, the national security advisers and the ambassador to the United Nations.

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, Mr. Carter talked with another group of reputed contenders. In addition to Dr. Brown, who is president of California Institute of Technology, they included:

• Michael Bismuth, chairman and chief executive officer of the Bendix Corp., who remains on the final list for Treasury, the Pentagon or other top positions dealing with international economics.

• Jane Pfeiffer, a former vice-president of the International Business Machine Corp., reported to be under consideration for secretary of commerce. She is now retired and is married to a senior vice-president of IBM.

• Rep. Brock Adams, D-Wash., widely said to be among the front-runners for secretary of transportation.

Sick Leave Held Not Obligatory in Pregnancies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP). The Supreme Court ruled this week that an employer may legally refuse to pay disability or sick-leave benefits to pregnant women.

There is no sex discrimination "simply because an employer's plan is less than all-inclusive," said the majority opinion written by Justice William Rehnquist.

The justices overturned the findings of a lower court in a 6-3 decision, saying that the General Electric Co. does not violate the rights of any of its 100,000 women employees by making them take unpaid leaves of absence to have babies.

The decision does not mean that those employees now offering pregnancy disability coverage as part of their overall compensation package must stop doing so. The court said, however, that existing laws such as the 1964 Civil Rights Act do not compel employers to offer that coverage.

However, Congress is free to pass legislation making such exclusions illegal, the court said.

One group that supported the GE women employees, the International Union of Electric Workers, said it planned to seek such legislation. It was enthusiastically backed by women's rights groups, which unanimously criticized the court's decision.



HOLIDAY COLLECTION—Kathy Gulan (left) and Chrissy Peters show off their collection of 66 Christmas trees—15 years in the making—at Lake Forest, Ill., home.

Harm Seen to U.S. Anti-Espionage Effort

Intelligence Aides Fault Levi on Wiretaps

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT). Senior intelligence officials said yesterday that Attorney General Edward Levi has refused to approve any requests for wiretaps in counterintelligence cases and that efforts to combat hostile foreign intelligence services are being hampered.

In a series of interviews, officials familiar with the counterintelligence efforts of the FBI and the CIA said privately that six requests for electronic surveillance of Americans or residents of Americans have been made to the attorney general during the last year and he has declined to approve them.

Compromising Security In these cases, the officials said the requests were all for telephone wiretaps. They were instances where the counterintelligence experts believed that the American or resident alien was in contact with agents of hostile intelligence services and compromising national security.

The instances demonstrate sharply the controversy between the protection of civil liberties in the United States and efforts to take steps considered necessary to maintain national security.

U.S. counterintelligence agencies do conduct electronic surveillance of the intelligence officers and offices of hostile foreign intelligence services operating in this country.

It is common knowledge here that the United States wiretaps officials of Communist bloc nations it suspects are engaged in espionage.

But the counterintelligence surveillance presents a more thorny problem. A senior official described it as a situation where "we believe that Ivan Ivanov, a Soviet intelligence officer, has compromised Joe Zilch, an American or resident alien, with entire to national security data and that person is meeting with the Russian and supplying him information. They have sought to wiretap Joe Zilch," the source said.

Rethink Criteria Mr. Levi, these officials said, has told them in each instance that they had insufficient "probable cause" to install the tap. They do not fault Mr. Levi's judgment as a lawyer but suggested that the Department of Justice must "rethink" the criteria for such surveillance.

The official said that Mr. Levi had told the agencies that if they feel strongly that the taps were necessary they could seek approval from the courts under the provisions of Title 3 of the U.S. Code. The intelligence officials have declined because they would have to disclose their informants or sources of suspicion.

French Survey Supports OECD On Salary Gap PARIS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—A special report ordered by the government on salaries in France, West Germany, Britain and the United States showed again that France has the largest gap between rich and poor.

The survey, published by the Study Center on Income and Costs, confirmed a report issued by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in July saying France had the largest income inequality among industrialized nations.

France formally protested to the OECD on Oct. 12 that the report was biased and undocumented.

The new report said that, although the disparity of salaries in France had been reduced since 1968, the gap was closing much faster in Britain and West Germany. In the United States the gap has been much smaller than in other countries but it has started widening.

Salaries of top French executives are 5.1 times higher than those of blue-collar workers, while in Britain the ratio is 2.8 and in West Germany 2.3 the survey said.

The average white-collar employee in France earns 63 per cent more than the blue-collar worker. The gap is 57 per cent in West Germany and 38 per cent between women workers of the two categories.

High Price of Caviar TEHRAN, Dec. 9 (AP)—A U.S.-based firm, Pama Caviar, yesterday agreed to pay \$162,000 for 275 tons of Iranian caviar over the next five years.

No Federal Prosecutions

Capitol Hill Sex Scandals Just Fade Away

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Capitol Hill sex scandal of 1976 is fading to an end. The Justice Department has closed its books on the case and will not prosecute anyone involved.

The scoreboard shows that six members of the House of Representatives allegedly were involved in various incidents of sexual misconduct.

One was forced to resign from the House, another was convicted in a local court and defeated for re-election, three were re-elected and the voters promoted one to the Senate.

Government prosecutors investigated the allegations against former Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, and Rep. John Young, D-Texas, but closed both cases after concluding the prosecutor lacked evidence to support criminal charges.

The scandal broke last May when Elizabeth Ray asserted publicly that Rep. Hays kept her on the government payroll as his mistress. She insisted that she did no government work, seldom showed up at the office and could not even type.

While the charges were making headlines, the voluptuous 33-year-old blonde produced a book about the affair and capitalized on the publicity to land a part in a play in Chicago.

Relationship Admitted Rep. Hays finally admitted to a relationship with Miss Ray but insisted that her job with his House Administration Committee was legitimate. Under pressure from his colleagues, Rep. Hays stepped down as chairman of the committee and later resigned from the House.

Meanwhile, prosecutors in the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section investigated to determine whether Rep. Hays should be prosecuted for misusing government money—Miss Ray's \$14,000 annual salary.

Yesterday Justice Department spokesman Robert Stevenson said Rep. Hays was indicted through his attorney that no criminal charges will be brought against him.

Prosecutors lacked evidence to corroborate Miss Ray's account, the source said. But an even greater barrier to prosecution was that "her story is awfully shaky," the source continued. "She's just not a very good witness for the purpose of criminal prosecution."

Soon after the Hays scandal broke, Colleen Gardner said that her former boss, Rep. Young, had required her to have sex with him as a condition for keeping her staff job at premium pay. "Poppycock!" Rep. Young replied.

Department investigators looked into the matter but found no evidence to support the charges.

Convicted Killer Asks Utah to Release Him SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 9 (AP)—Convicted killer Gary Gilmore says that Utah, by not providing him with a speedy execution, now must set him free.

Attorney Ronald Stanger petitioned the 4th District Court in Provo yesterday for Gilmore's release on grounds that state law required that the firing squad execution be carried out within 60 days after Gilmore's Oct. 7 sentencing for killing a motel clerk.

But it appeared unlikely that Gilmore would go free, even if the court accepted Mr. Stanger's argument. Utah County Attorney Noell Woolton has asked the state court to set a trial date for Gilmore on another murder charge in the fatal shooting of a gas station attendant during a robbery. Mr. Woolton said the judge would probably act tomorrow.



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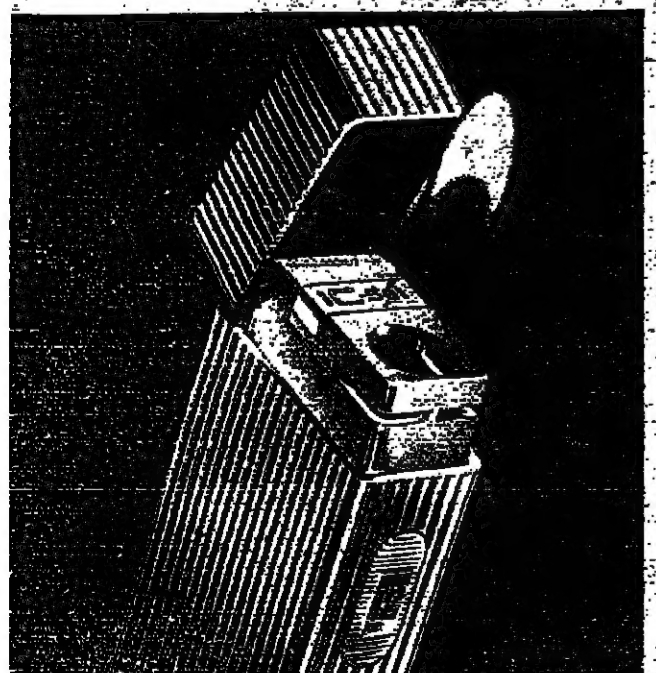
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PARIS



Claw Misuse Reportedly Scuttled Soviet Sub Salvage Effort by CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

submarine, and one in Science magazine speculating that the vessel might have been recovered in pieces.

Such reports, which have drawn official "no comments" from the Pentagon and the CIA, were depicted as fallacious by the Collier brothers and by The Times's sources in the intelligence community.

Richard Duncan, deputy chief of correspondents for Time magazine, acknowledged that "we've run into questions on our own about the story we published and we're still investigating." He added, "I'm not willing or able to say now that our story is wrong."

Fact, Speculation
John Walsh, editor of the news and comment section of Science magazine, said that his magazine's article "clearly distinguished between fact and speculation. We think that it added important information and feel it is correct in its basic analysis."

Wayne Collier, 33, who is now in the oil business in Houston, also said that some crew members of the Glomar Explorer, including his brother, were exposed to radioactivity from corroded nuclear warheads during the CIA's subsequent analysis of the recovered section of the Soviet submarine. Wayne Collier added that he and his brother were considering legal action against the intelligence agency.

"I feel it was negligence on the part of the agency," Wayne Collier said. Since leaving the job on the Glomar Explorer, Wayne said, his brother Billy—who weighs 240 pounds and is known as "Bimbo" to his friends—has felt weak.

Wayne Collier said he did not know whether the other crew members who were exposed to the radioactivity were suffering from similar ailments.

Although Wayne Collier did not directly participate in the recovery operation, his account of what went wrong has been corroborated in subsequent interviews with a number of high-level intelligence officials and others in the government whose information on the project has been reliable in the past.

The key failure, according to Wayne Collier, was not mechanical, but rather a failure in human judgment.

The concept behind the planned recovery of the submarine was simple: A huge claw capable of grabbing and lifting the submarine was constructed, fitted under the Glomar Explorer at sea, and then—while the Glomar Explorer was stabilized with the aid of computers over the sunken submarine—the claw was slowly extended into the ocean.

The Glomar Explorer, a 36,000-ton vessel 618 feet long and more than 115 feet wide, was capable of generating 13,000 horsepower. The ship's "moon pool," a huge hold into which the submarine was hoisted, was 200 feet long and 65 feet wide. If the submarine was recovered and placed in the pool, the water would be pumped out and the disassembling would start.

Lights, Cameras
The claw, whose three miles of supporting pipe was estimated to weigh 10 million pounds in air, was equipped with strobe lights and television cameras to enable its operators—working in the Glomar Explorer's control room—to observe the lifting operation.

The submarine was known, on the basis of previous reconnaissance photographs taken by deep-diving Navy craft, to be intact. The plan, according to Wayne Collier and other sources, was for the claw to encircle the submarine and pull it to the surface. The claw, nicknamed "Clementine" by crew members, was operated by a seawater hydraulic system.

But, Wayne Collier said, two or

three prongs of the claw became entangled in the seabed along the aft end of the submarine. According to Wayne Collier's account, there was a debate inside the control room—repositioning the claw could cause an extensive delay and, at the great stress of the three-mile depth, could even lead to mechanical breakdown.

The project leader, a high-level CIA official known to the crew as "Blackjack," ordered the claw's engineer to increase the power to pull the claw around the submarine, Wayne Collier said.

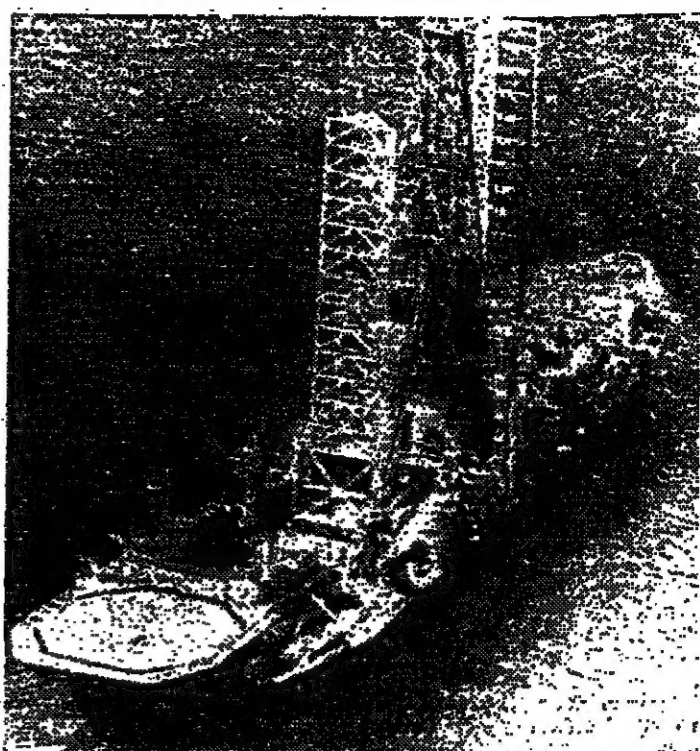
Out of Shape
After some agonizing moments, the claw encircled the submarine, the account continued, but the few prongs that had become stuck were bent out of shape and could not fully support the submarine.

At 5,000 feet, the rear two-thirds of the submarine broke off and sank, Wayne Collier said. It was a moment of fear, he added, because the men aboard the Glomar Explorer thought that one of the submarine's nuclear warheads might be triggered by the fall.

The section that broke off, Wayne Collier said, included the conning tower, the three missiles and the vessel's code room—the prime targets of the recovery mission.

Billy Collier talked at length about his intense 13-hour days disassembling the vessel in the huge hold of the Glomar Explorer. As many as 100 oversized air-conditioning units were working constantly in the "moon pool," he said, in an attempt to re-create the water temperature three miles down, and to delay the submarine's decay.

'Damp, Rotten'
There were other memories, he said—the smell, for example. Billy Collier's face turned sour when he tried to re-create it in words. "It was terrible. Hard



The Glomar Explorer in 1974, anchored off Hawaii.

to describe. Damp and rotten." He stopped trying to explain and said simply: "The bodies."

"A crew of doctors went at them first," he continued, "two doctors and some medics. They took out everything that they found." The intact bodies of at least six Soviet submariners were recovered and later were buried at sea.

Many crew members, in direct violation of CIA orders, quickly stripped the bodies and the submarine of valuables and items of value—rings, watches, coins and bracelets—according to the Collier brothers.

The Soviet submarine, a 1958 Golf-class model driven by a diesel engine, was radioactive, as CIA analysts had predicted. The Collier brothers said there had been decay of the nuclear warheads that were mounted on the vessel's three missiles and four torpedoes. Two of the torpedoes were recovered, according to the brothers.

Chance Refused

Moments after the submarine's forward section was brought into the "moon pool," Billy Collier recalled, the crew members were summoned to the ship's dining room. "Blackjack" told them the submarine was "hot" and gave them a chance to forgo working on the project and thus avoid exposure to radiation. The men all agreed to go below to work, he said.

Special uniforms were provided, including a full-length cotton jumpsuit and a shiny outer uniform that seemed to have a metallic content. Billy Collier said. Sleeves and ankles were taped, he said, and the men all wore oxygen masks and hoods

with built-in microphones. The suits were described as hot and clumsy.

After work, Billy Collier recalled, the men were carefully checked and ordered to take hot showers. "After five days, they decided it wasn't necessary to take all of the precautions," he said, and the suits were dispensed with to insure that the job of dismantling the submarine could proceed quickly.

Billy Collier worked his normal shift with about six other men, he said, and then he and others took a break and were routinely checked for radioactivity. "The instrument went as high as anything could go," he said, "and they found it was on me."

He remembered that the others exchanged long looks and he was undressed and ordered not to touch his skin. He said that he showered and scrubbed down for an hour, was examined, and told to return for more scrubbing. Later, he said, he was ordered to throw all of this clothing overboard.

Costs Estimated

The precise importance of the CIA's findings could not be learned nor could The Times determine how much money was spent on the overall operation. Sources generally agreed that more than \$500 million was spent, a total that is roughly twice as much as publicly acknowledged by the government.

The intelligence findings cited by Wayne Collier have been described by experts as, at best, insignificant in terms of the project's high costs. Among those findings are the following:

- Evidence that wooden two-by-fours were used in the building of some compartments, a crudity that amazed CIA engineers.

- Exterior welding of the hull was uneven and pitted, and the hull itself was not uniform in thickness. Hatch covers and valves also were crudely constructed, compared with those on U.S. submarines. The valves and covers, along with all electrical wiring and gear, were considered high-priority recovery items by the CIA.

- Two of the submarine's four nuclear-tipped torpedoes were determined to be powered by electric motors and two were steam-powered, indicating that the submarine's firing tubes were not interchangeable. CIA experts had thought that the torpedoes would be fired by more modern means.

- One of the dead Soviet sailors, a young officer, was found in a room that apparently had been sealed tight when the submarine sank. The room contained a variety of Soviet Navy instruction books and journals, some of whose pages could be deciphered after chemical treatment. The documents were said to include a partial description of the Soviet codes and nuclear system in effect in 1968.

N. Korean Shift Of Envoys Raises Queries in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The departure of a dozen diplomats from the North Korean Embassy here earlier this fall may have been connected with the black-market activities of North Koreans in Scandinavia, some Western diplomats believe.

They suggested that the North Koreans could have been operating in Moscow as they were in Scandinavia, selling liquor, cigarettes and drugs at black-market prices, and that they were forced to leave. But it is also possible that the North Koreans were simply sent from Moscow to replace their colleagues expelled from posts in Scandinavia.

Soviet and North Korean officials deny that there was anything unusual about the departures, which became known when the embassy sent out a routine diplomatic list.

New Moscow Airport

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Moscow will soon begin work on a new airport, the capital's fifth, Tass said.

Thai Minister Says Vietnam Sets Invasion

Hanoi Radio Brands Report an 'Absurdity'

SINGAPORE, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Thai Interior Minister Samak Sundaravej said today that captured documents show that Vietnam is planning to invade Thailand in two months.

He said his information came from intelligence sources, which learned this week of the plan.

"A meeting has been held between pro-Hanoi Vietnamese refugees and left-wing Thai students at which it was decided to organize industrial unrest in Thailand to pave the way for the invasion," he said.

He said that the Vietnamese have been "looking for the chance to invade us on D-day, Feb. 15."

Asked why he thought Feb. 15 had been chosen, he said: "Because it is at the height of the dry season."

He said he issued the warning—first released yesterday in Bangkok—"so that the world knows. Then let us see whether the Vietnamese deny it."

Hanoi Calls It Absurd

From Hanoi, the official Voice of Vietnam radio today described Mr. Samak's claim as "an absurdity." It said his statement was designed to justify possible Thai attempts to reopen U.S. military bases in Thailand and to advance Bangkok's "extremely reactionary domestic and foreign policy."

The Thai leaders "also want to plead for more dollars from their U.S. master," the broadcast said.

Mr. Samak, making a two-day visit to Singapore, said that the planned crossing points for the invasion are through Burma in the north, Chongkeng near the Laotian border, and through Aranyaprathet near the Cambodian frontier.

He said he had clear evidence that weapons and tanks were being stockpiled near the crossing points.

In Bangkok, there was no public sign of any special action by the Thai regime to counter the alleged invasion threat or prepare for war.

A Thai military spokesman said the interior minister had informed the Cabinet of the Vietnamese invasion plan, but added it was not possible for anyone to reveal what military movements were being prepared to meet it.

No Call for Help

Mr. Samak said here that Thailand was taking no special measures and was not calling for outside help.

Relations between Bangkok and Hanoi have worsened since the rightist military coup in Thailand in October.

"Some of the Vietnamese refugees who have arrived since the Communist victories in Indochina are working for the benefit of their colleagues in Vietnam," Mr. Samak asserted.

He said that refugees had contacted Thai students who fled to Laos after the coup and "some of these students have now infiltrated back into Thailand."

He said that rightist-oriented trade unions have been infiltrated by leftists who are planning industrial unrest as a prelude to the Vietnamese invasion.

"Some factory owners may add to the tension by taking strong measures against troublesome workers. But I am warning both groups to stay calm and I am making it clear that we know what is going on," Mr. Samak stated.

Philippines Storm Toll

MANILA, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Seventeen more persons were reported to have died in provinces hit by tropical storm Nora, raising the five-day death toll to 58, the Philippines Red Cross reported yesterday.



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Too Much Oil?

When the Alaskan pipeline was first being proposed some seven years ago, the argument was that the United States was becoming dangerously dependent on foreign oil. That we needed to exploit every drop of the resource for ourselves and get it out of the ground in a hurry, no matter what the environmental hazards. Even then, some skeptics suggested that the oil would eventually be sent to Japan, but that charge was scathingly denied.

The United States was then importing less than 20 per cent of its oil. Now, when it is importing 40 per cent and the oil from Prudhoe Bay is scheduled to go into the pipeline in a year or so, we are told that this Alaskan crude will be a glut on the West Coast market, after all. The Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which owns more than half the production, wants permission to ship the precious fuel to Japan. In payment, the Japanese would buy Mideast crude oil and have it shipped direct to American East Coast refineries, with both the United States and Japan saving on shipping costs.

The scheme might be ingenious except for one overriding fact: It would leave this country more than ever at the mercy of the OPEC producers as to price and as to potential cutoffs. Frank Zarb, head of the Federal Energy Administration, puts the matter succinctly: "It is not in the nation's best interest to let that oil go abroad."

The surprising oversupply on the West Coast is being attributed by some of the companies to a lowering of demand due to a reduced growth rate, to conservation, and to the opening last July of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California. The first two factors are regrettably too modest to account for most of the change, and the Elk Hills production represents less than 15 per cent of West Coast requirements. A possibly significant factor is the importing of 400,000 barrels a day of Indonesian oil by Standard of California. This company finds it more profitable to import Indonesian oil, which it owns, than to refine oil from the North Slope, in which—unlike Standard of Ohio—it has only an insignificant financial interest. Even if the Elk Hills flow is stopped and

Alaskan oil is substituted for Indonesian (not an easy thing to do mechanically or economically in view of the heaviness of one and the lightness of the other) there will be a West Coast surplus and one that will grow larger as the Alaskan yield rises from its initial 600,000 barrels a day to an eventual 1.5 million.

Now that the pipeline has been laid, with billions of dollars at stake and the economy of Alaska in the balance, the question cannot be one of "shutting in" the oil, even temporarily, but of distributing it effectively. One proposal is to pipe it from Long Beach, Calif., to Midland, Texas, taking advantage of an abandoned natural gas line. California's Coastal Zoning Commission fears that the oil transfer might add significantly to the already polluted air of the Los Angeles region. Alternative lines have been proposed from British Columbia to Edmonton, Alberta; from Port Angeles, Wash., to Clearbrook, Minn., and across Guatemala to the Gulf of Mexico.

Any of these lines would take time and might well involve some environmental damage, but in the long run, some one of them may be essential. More immediately, the problem will be to distribute the initial flow from the Prudhoe Bay wells.

If it is not to go to Japan, then it must be brought East by tankers moving through the Panama Canal. Standard of Ohio and other companies contend that there are not enough tankers, since under the Jones Act only American vessels may be used to carry U.S. products from one U.S. port to another. Mr. Zarb, whose agency has made a long study of the subject, says that there are enough tankers and so does the Maritime Administration, which should know.

If there should nevertheless prove to be too few of them to carry the load, then it would be up to Congress to amend the Jones Act. Too much has been said about the value of Alaskan oil in reducing U.S. dependence on foreign sources, for it to be exported now and the country made more dependent than ever on the energy resources of foreign states.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Waldheim Renamed

It is no derogation of Kurt Waldheim to observe that he is now assured of another five years as secretary-general of the United Nations because no member government had anything against him. In particular, Mr. Waldheim had managed during his first term to avoid giving lasting offense to any of the five permanent members of the Security Council, whose "recommendation" is binding on the General Assembly.

China did veto Mr. Waldheim on the first Security Council ballot but only to make the point that the job ought this time to go to a Third World leader. Peking then joined the other permanent members to assure the Austrian's re-election. The only real issue in fact was whether the chief political and administrative office of an organization now dominated numerically by the developing countries should continue to be occupied by a European.

Mr. Waldheim's path was undoubtedly eased by the fact that the only actual Third World candidate—the only other person voted on—was former President Luis Echeverria Alvarez of Mexico, who had alienated some members by campaigning too obviously for the job. But all this should not be al-

lowed to obscure Mr. Waldheim's creditable five-year record, especially his tireless efforts to involve the United Nations—often in the form of himself—wherever it might be useful in easing world crises.

A discreet career diplomat, Mr. Waldheim has never stretched the implied or "residual" powers of the secretary-general in his efforts to advance political solutions, as did the first two holders of the office, Trygve Lie of Norway and Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden. But he has been at least as active as Hammarskjöld and far more vigorous than his immediate predecessor, U Thant of Burma, in traveling to the trouble spots to offer his own services or those available through UN machinery.

At this stage in the checkered 31-year history of the UN, an objective, sensitive, intelligent and exceptionally hard-working career diplomat from a neutral country best fits the requirements of the secretary-general's office as member governments in the majority conceive them. The Security Council acted wisely in giving Kurt Waldheim a second term.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Europe's Air Fares: A 'Jungle'

Starting from scratch, it would be hard to invent a structure of the baroque complexity, the devious intricacy, of European airline fares. If you book a ticket from London to Malaga, for example, you can choose from 30 different fares, including six categories of discount. Because of the endless variety of special deals, the rate you pay per mile varies wildly and with no apparent logic. Fares on journeys of almost identical length are widely different. Thus there is a 15-per-cent difference in the fares from London to Paris and from London to Brussels—journeys of almost equal distance. In their report on European airline fares, the Airline Users' Committee understandably describes this chaos as a "jungle."

The ultimate evidence that the fare structure needs an overhaul is the proliferation of black and "gray" markets in airline tickets which the committee describes. There is a turnover of between £40 and £50 million a year in illicit cut-price tickets in London alone. This market is supported by the large number of cut-rate fare schemes which the airlines offer.

It is quite evident that the whole struc-

ture of European airline fares needs to be overhauled and simplified. The committee itself proposes a basic three-tier structure. First class passengers would pay their full share, and no longer be subsidized by economy-class passengers; businessmen flying economy class would be charged on the basis of cost, rather than on the present rough and ready principle of what the market will bear; and a new third class fare would replace the present jumble of special offers. This is a thoroughly sensible starting point.

—From the Guardian (London).

North-South Talks

The major industrialized countries appear to have succeeded in postponing the day of reckoning in their "dialogue" with the Third World on a new international economic order. The 19 developing countries represented in the North-South talks now seem to have reluctantly accepted that the closing ministerial session planned for next week should be put off until the spring. The West thus appears to have escaped, at least temporarily, from the trap that was closing in on it.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 10, 1901

NEW YORK—The statement is made today that Andrew Carnegie has arranged to give a considerable sum, possibly \$10 million, for the cause of university extension in the United States. Although information on the subject is very vague, it is stated that Mr. Carnegie's plan is to found a great national university at which any American could acquire higher education.

Fifty Years Ago

December 10, 1926

PARIS—"Spain is destined to become the playground of America and the American traveler going there will feel her welcome as in no other country," asserted Ogden H. Hammond, U.S. Ambassador to the Court of Spain, yesterday. "Motoring in Spain is excellent, the roads are the equal of any to be found in Europe," Mr. Hammond said in an address at the American Club.



When Britannia Waives the Rules

By Fritz Stern

NEW YORK—The transitional phase in U.S. politics is not a propitious time for dealing with a complicated and controversial problem abroad, but the world at large does not always respect our four-year rhythm. Thus, decisions will soon have to be made concerning aid to Britain.

In the first place, the International Monetary Fund, where U.S. influence is great, must respond to Britain's application for a standby \$3.9-billion loan to defend the pound; some British observers have talked of an additional, and larger, loan that should be sought among Britain's richest allies.

Britain has needed loans before: the very regularity of its requests may obscure the present crisis. At stake today may be Britain's political stability—and its role abroad. Responsible Britons now worry about the governability of the country, indeed about the survival of liberal democracy in Britain. A flawed decision on its request for help—in conjunction with economic developments over which Britain has no control—could bring about a sudden, perhaps irreversible, deterioration in Britain's political life.

Beyond Its Means

It is easy to blame the British for their predicament; they are their own best critics and don't need foreign generals to tell them what is wrong. Britain has lived beyond its means, warned Harold Macmillan in a recent broadcast. The crisis is not economic: it is structural and spiritual; it cuts to the very essence of Britain's way of life, on which in the post-war era a vast welfare state has been superimposed.

The leader of the Conservative opposition, Margaret Thatcher, recently exclaimed that Britain's plight did not represent a crisis of capitalism but the catastrophe of socialism. Actually, Britain has had the worst of both systems: a capitalism without sufficient managerial skill or incentive and a socialism mired in bureaucracy and trade-union selfishness.

The professional classes have been reduced to economic constriction, and the tax system represents a denial of hope. The loss of Empire proved hard; its legacy is the racial problem that embitters and endangers English life today. Devolution—the demand for Scottish autonomy—presents a further liability from the past. While the rest of Western Europe prospered, Britain was caught in the clutches of a stop-and-go economy. What statistics conceal is that the essential qualities of British life were preserved—at a cost.

Radical Cuts

Given the British performance, it is not surprising that fiscal experts insist that radical cuts in public expenditures should precede a new loan. "Let Britain put its house in order first," reasonable men might argue, as they did last year about New York City. (On that occasion, the West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, had to instruct President Ford that the world economy could not tolerate a bankrupt New York. It can tolerate a bankrupt Britain even less.)

The financial community will speak with a powerful voice; politicians may have to defend their own priorities. Fiscal wisdom can be political folly; economic stringency applied at the wrong time can set in motion political events that produce an unimaginable upheaval. In the 1930s, the guardians of fiscal orthodoxy clung to "sound" policies that brought about social catastrophes.

There are sound reasons for helping—without demanding draconian reforms. Britain's prospects are reasonably good—if it can get through the next few years. By 1980, Britain will export oil with obvious benefit to the balance of payments. The government of Prime Minister Callaghan, moreover, has maintained the social contract where, by trade unions renounced their extravagant demands for instant redress of past inequities. Inflation has been cut in half. For all its appealing gestures to the radical left, the government has pursued a policy of moderation,

and it is unlikely that the Tories could find another course.

The response of foreign lenders has to be finely calibrated: Massive austerity could produce a violent reaction that would be harmful to both major parties. A collapse of the Callaghan government would test Macmillan's fear: "If the Conservatives get in with a majority of 30 or 40, will they be able to govern the country?" Will the trade unions accept from Mrs. Thatcher, whom they would immediately brand as "a class enemy," what they would deny their own party? A return of the Tories with mounting unemployment could well turn the hope of social peace to the certainty of social conflict. The Labor party might finally split;

a new socialist party, with a Trotskyist core and its class anger, would constitute the most radical party in Europe.

The British have a genuine fear of tampering, for gradualism, but past successes should not make us forget that there is also much Moody-mindedness, much pent-up resentment and frustration in Britain. Our very faith in Britain could blind us to potential trouble.

A sudden deterioration of Britain's political climate would bode ill for Europe. The left already demands a siege economy; protectionism could spread, with grave consequences in the European Economic Community. In arguing for help, the distinguished

correspondent of the Financial Times, David Watt, emphasized the dangers to Europe: "If the British stone crumbles from the arch."

Add to Britain's an intricate technical question: Britain's political impotence. The United States needs to be intelligently generous, as it was in the days of the Marshall Plan. We poured hundreds of billions into a futile and divisive war in Vietnam. A fraction of that sum could have been used for a much-needed ally. With luck, we will never know what disasters we escaped.

Fritz Stern, Staff Law Professor of History at Columbia University, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Carter's Agenda: Justice

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—A new law that becomes fully effective on Jan. 1, 1978, will require agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to retire by age 56. It means that 650 men will have to leave the bureau during the next year—nearly one agent out of 12 among them some in senior positions.

Those prosecutive retirements are among a number of factors that could make the next year a decisive time for the country's most important law-enforcement agency. There is a good chance that the FBI will get a new director, too, although Clarence Kelley has said that he does not intend to leave. And the bureau's relationship to its parent Department of Justice is still being redefined. All of this poses a great responsibility for Jimmy Carter and the man or woman he chooses to be attorney general—and a great opportunity.

The FBI not only has important functions in dealing with the enormous U.S. crime problem. It also has a good deal to do with setting the tone of civil liberties and official respect for law in this country.

Briefing Book

One of Carter's transition teams has been studying the Justice Department. It is due to give Carter a briefing book listing problems that may require early consideration by the next attorney general, and some possible policy options. The FBI is doubtless one of the topics.

Public debate about the FBI has focused on the dramatic disclosures of illegal action in recent years—such things as its repeated break-ins at the offices of the

Socialist Workers party. Those episodes do raise extremely important issues, and they have had a large impact on feelings inside the bureau, but some informed persons think a less-discussed problem is just as weighty. That is the quality of the FBI's investigative work.

During his decades as director, J. Edgar Hoover put heavy emphasis on simple crimes with measurable results—notably auto theft—and on alleged internal security threats. His presentations to Congress emphasized the value of property recovered by the bureau, the number of stolen cars and the like. He was extremely reluctant to investigate organized crime or civil rights violations and moved only under pressure from Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

More recently, the FBI has begun to shift its targets and its methods. Outside experts say that the quality of its investigations is improving—but that much more needs to be done to meet the sophisticated challenge of serious national crime.

The other crucial problem is that of accountability.

In the Hoover years, the FBI came virtually to ignore the Justice Department. President Ford's attorney general, Edward H. Levi, has said that the very day he arrived at his office, an FBI man asked him to sign writs of habeas corpus that neither he nor anyone else in the department had studied. He refused.

Levi has done much to regulate the work of the bureau, working out some written guidelines and

limiting its security operations. FBI officials are more concerned about the Justice Department now—but relations are still guarded and distant. Present department officers agree that much remains to be done to assure accountability.

The most significant single step the next administration could take to improve FBI methods and accountability would probably be to appoint a really strong-minded and respected new director. That is said with due respect for Kelley's transitional role, but he has not been a strong leader.

The new man should come from outside the bureau, and probably from outside the immediate world of police work: he should be a lawyer or hardheaded and at the same time so committed to legal rights that he would have the respect of both old-time FBI people and outsiders.

Apart from the FBI, many interesting issues in the law await Carter. He promised during the campaign, for example, to pick both federal prosecutors and judges on merit, choosing from persons recommended by "independent" blue-ribbon judicial selection commissions. He did exactly that as governor of Georgia, but it will not be so easy in Washington.

Voice of Senators

Traditionally, senators have an influential or even a decisive voice in naming federal judges and U.S. attorneys in their states. Can Carter persuade them to make their recommendations from a list drafted by some new commission?

Will senators help choose the commission? Will Democratic and Republican senators be expected to work together?

Those are just a few of the hard questions that will have to be answered before the promised change is made on appointing methods. And there are many other large issues ahead in the legal area: drug law enforcement, the confused and often contradictory anti-trust policy, the position on so-called reverse discrimination. Today, Ireland suffers its longest period of continuous strife in at least 900 years.

The one solution not yet attempted is complete British withdrawal from the island of Ireland. The omens for it are good. Once die-hard members of the loyalist community are now questioning the British link and advocating an independent Ulster with equal rights for both communities.

Britain, the ball is now in your court.

TOMAS O'GALLAGHAN, Derrybeg, Ireland.

Extra Man

As a Canadian living in Europe, I was delighted to see a brief account (ET, Nov. 30) of Canada's annual football classic, when the Ottawa Roughriders won the national championship. I suggest, however, for future reference, that your headline writer, who reported "Ottawa 11 Wins in Final Seconds," take note of the fact that there are 12 men on a Canadian football team.

KENNETH C. BROWN, Stockholm.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation or space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Toughin It Out In Taiwan

By William Buck

NEW YORK—In a last week, a daily stream of U.S. whorl masts, and journalists to the question "The U.S. and China After Mao were bound by the comic United States might fall for the old 'normal line,' so attractive to D. propelled by the liberal of their own notions: A impressive affair, by all a and enthusiasm for its view, testimony to the the old anti-Chinese. Co- tentious, is not quite dry. The rest of the in- judicial problem is the Declaration of 1972. I promulgated, you will re- after several all-rights to Peking and Hsinshueh. President Nixon and Chn What the Shanghai De- said was that all of China ing the mainland, and is one country; and the ference in the internal, a country (not counting a Korea, Berlin, Poland, a Taiwan, Czechoslovakia, a masts) will not be toler- The unofficial U.S. in- tion of this was that it w- aderence to U.S. resolu- Taiwan, since interpretations nations of this character: t to meet, de facto, a sum- of long-standing. But the i and more importantly the today, the United States date for Taiwan's normal- Normalization defined as i Taiwan, by terminating i fence treaty, and withdraw diplomatic representation.

Dreams

It is a curious phenomenon see in the United States, it would appear that many diplomats and poets dre right about the: within China. Not since Gerhart ried all of Europe with in tion for the unification a has the best anything parallel. There are others who manage, whose ac- tion caring not at all if i and Peking follow their se ways, but we are perhap touched by that realistic vision. One wonders why Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., others spend less time dr about the unification of many, or Korea—but there doubt that their dreams can an important datum in U.S. real life.

Now, the consensus of U- stance in Washington, a Peking desire for less of than the United States unification. On meeting, meeting between Chinese pl tentatives and the U.S. of of state, the matter of it has been listed deep down agenda, packaged with pol that receive only cursory i tion.

The assumption is thus: i the United States were to i Taiwan, there would be in case left for failure by Chi attempt to take it over by itary force. But since they require an amphibious op- on a great scale, the cost i not prove to be worth it, an would be of little avail, of would be unpalatable. I which, presumably, the i operation could be aborti any moment by this simple a declaration of independence Taiwan. This could of cou- managed at any moment. And then looked at the way round. What would concretely achieve by tai Taiwan over to the mainl Our diplomatic representat Peking is not that impetu- promotion to the rank of ambassador to China. His candency would not, in any r mean access to secrets of nese life which we need to in order to spare oursel third world war. Fully credited diplomatic installa maintained by Western Euro countries are as much at se we in trying to understand drift of affairs in China.

The disposition of the Ch- to accountability toward the U States, reflects one single i sideration: Are we tough- and strong enough to pres- counterweight to Soviet ag- Here we have the subtle i sideration of them all. All- by joining Taiwan as an i accompanied. Think, if a- ncase would want, the i- pen in character. Thus, i- make us less, although, i- ally in the approach to i- Thus all the arguments, i- the moral arguments, i- to stay. It is, they are, and thus, i- hear it all i- velutions.

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PARIS THEATER

Another Hit for Anouilh

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Jean Anouilh must be the most successful dramatist now in active service in France. His "Scénario" is the Théâtre de l'Œuvre's second 1976 play. "Chers Zola" has just opened at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

Anouilh's plays are often faulted for the critics, but very much loved by the public. No French playwright since Henri Bernheim had as faithful a following as Anouilh. His alleged purpose of comedy ridicules the vices and fails the age and by so doing is the theory, but some one does not see Anouilh. Billy Sunday. Rather, he is in the mind's eye as a master putting his characters through hoops. His fire for satire's sake.

His latest contribution is again. The central figure of the play is a modern hero, a tired back writer who has lived scores of best-selling years. In a burst of taste, he has given up writing. But eventually the social forces him to go to his dreary labors and as a German sub-pair as his story he begins dictating yet another thriller, this one set in the Irish castle and heaped with blood.

His characters are a crew. Among them are a

one of nasty, noisy granddaughters in their early teens who march about protesting against their parents' front home. Their father is an aimless fellow who sports leftist slogans and their mother, of like political persuasion, has fallen in love with a professional agitator. In addition to his subversive activities the male parent has seduced a 15-year-old girl. Her outraged father arrives with out with threat to blow up the house unless the couple is delivered into his hands.

The home is held at bay for the duration of the second act when certain ominous guests—a pseudo-intellectual harpy and a pseudo-intellectual harpy—are paying a call. Having assembled his dramatic personae in this act, Anouilh proceeds to expose their baseness. Under pressure, every one of them shows an innate instinct for treachery. The women are either sluts or nimmers and the men are cowardly rats. It is not a pretty picture, but it is one that audiences, but not all critics, relish for its reproduction of contemporary society.

The play has been denounced as another ignominious mild bath. This, it seems to me, is hitting it with the wrong stick. Anouilh has written, on occasion, of pure spirit—of Jean de Am and Thomas à Becket. That he has a shrewd eye for human foibles can scarcely be denied and the truth of his character delineation is proven by the responsive

Françoise Brion, who is appearing in Jean Anouilh's "Chers Zola."



laughter it wins. But here his general portrait with crude melodrama forcing the issue is a bit slapdash and exaggerated. Actually his burlesquing of types would be excellently suited to revise sketches where his points could be made more quickly and with like devastation. Some brisk song and dance would also make the evening less tedious.

Runs Out of Fuel Preferring to be sardonic in full-length play form, Anouilh runs out of fuel in the interminable "dialogue" between the unseen avenger and the personae gathered in the parlor during the second half. What has begun as a comedy of man-

ners descends into broad, wisecrack-ridden farce. The able company eases the sudden jolt as far as possible. Michel Lonsdale delivers a brilliant caricature of the moony yes-man of leftist causes and, balancing this, there is Jacques Castelot's equally entertaining bombastic conservative who never reads newspapers. Guy Tréjean plays the weary novelist with robust humor. Outstanding in support are Françoise Brion, Uta Tager, Odile Malin, Gérard Dornier (as a sloppy, one-eyed servant), and Catherine Arditi and Régine Teyssat, as the dreadful grand-daughters.

In the program Anouilh wishes the spectator a good evening and confesses to having no other ambition. The evening—the stalled sections aside—is goodish, coming off more as a show than as a play of high literary value. The author has added it with clever casting and expert direction (Roland Piétri, as usual, acting as his assistant). Jean Denis Malcles's decor accents with its uncomfortable, gloomy drawing room the leitmotif of the script.

This week's top single in the United States is "Tonight's the Night" by Rod Stewart, and in Britain, "Under the Moon of Love" by Showaddywaddy.

—FRANK VAN BRADLE

FBI Agents Recover Stolen Dutch Paintings

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Seven paintings stolen from a Dutch art collector last August have been recovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but an early Rembrandt, taken in the same burglary, is still missing.

Two residents of the Netherlands, arrested after an attempt to sell the seven paintings valued at \$100,000 to undercover agents for \$150,000, were arraigned yesterday on charges of receiving and concealing stolen property transported through interstate and foreign commerce.

Peter Johannes Rombouts, 46, was held on \$75,000 bail and Gus Kouverboren, 34, was held on \$50,000 bail.

The eight paintings, including the Rembrandt valued at \$100,000, were taken Aug. 19 from a home in the Dutch town of Beblit.

DANCE AND OPERA IN FRANCE

Béjart's Molière, Ginastera's 'Rodrigo'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—With "Le Molière Imaginaire," Maurice Béjart has produced one of his full-length, biographical, omnibus spectacles, taking off on the life and times of the historical patron of the Comédie-Française, where this new show has just had its first performances.

Béjart calls it a ballet-comédie, an inversion of the term *comédie-ballet*, invented to describe some of Molière's collaborations with Lully, and intended to suggest a preponderance of dance over the spoken word. It is a good show for the end of the year, for here Béjart is almost consistently affectionate and lighthearted, and he is aptly abetted by the original score, exuberant, adroit and undemanding, by the Italian composer Nino Rota, who is perhaps best known for his film collaborations with Fellini and Visconti.

Molière is represented as a child, then by the dancer Bertrand Pie, then by the astonishing former Comédie-Française actor Robert Hirsch, who doubles as a kind of nonstop master of ceremonies and, even with a charley horse disabling one leg, very nearly takes away the dancing honors from Béjart's own troupe.

The stage action involves a mixture of real characters from Molière's life and the hardly less real characters from his plays, and it slips imperceptibly from the real to the allegorical to the theatrical. Death is on hand too, from the beginning, in the white-faced, piano-playing person of Elizabeth Cooper, but when Molière has his fatal attack in the famous chair, death's triumph only lasts a moment until Hirsch leaps up and joins in the buoyant finale.

There is plenty of dance, from solos to pas de deux and most of the combinations in between, although Béjart's invention here is not at its best. The strongest impressions were made by the girlish Rita Poelvoorde as Mlle. de Brie, Bertrand Pie as the young

Molière, and Jorge Donn as the Sun King himself, doubtless cutting a finer figure and dancing better than the original ever did. The sets and costumes of Joëlle Roustain and Roger Bernard were colorful and amusing.

Opera Premieres in Europe

STRASBOURG (UPI)—Alberto Ginastera's first opera, "Don Rodrigo," which had its first performance in 1964 in Buenos Aires and which was Plácido Domingo's earliest big success in the tenor title part in New York in 1968 (it was the first opera to be performed in Lincoln Center), has just been given its European and French-language premiere here in a co-production by the Opéra du Rhin and the Lyons Opera.

The Argentine composer seems to have been captivated by the colorful, quasi-historical subject in much the same way that Verdi was attracted to his super-romantic stories. Rodrigo, the last Visigoth king of Spain, seals his eventual doom at the outset by peering in a forbidden coffer to solve the mystery of the Cave of Hercules. The message is that he will be the last of his line, and the agent of his downfall is Florinda, the daughter of one of his lieutenants, who turns against him after Rodrigo's seduction of his daughter. History, mystery and sex—who could ask for more.

But if Verdi is Ginastera's spiritual guide, his intellectual guide seems to be Alban Berg, and his musical language is a richly colored use of Schoenbergian dodecaphonism. Like "Wozzeck," "Don Rodrigo" is nothing if not highly organized. There are three acts, each with its own character (epic, lyric, dramatic), and each act has three self-contained scenes with its own subtitle and formal musical structure. Dramatically and musically, the opera is shaped with careful symmetry, and the singers are given heroic bel canto passages to sing as well as the entire Schoenbergian array of spoken and semi-spoken lines. It is a mighty effort to create

a Verdian atmosphere with modern means, and it almost works, although not quite—at least in this honorable but earth-bound production. Ginastera draws some marvelous effects from a huge orchestra, but the climaxes never quite live up to the tense anticipation; the end impression of the music is more of calculation than inspiration.

Some of the composer's more spectacular effects were simply not realized here, such as the screeching of horns and per-

cussion intended to be placed in the auditorium. Louis Erard, staping and René Allio, down to the larger orchestra, that the work demands.

The Strasbourg company started the lower roles admirably, but Gérard Quenec in the title role sang with colorless tone while Galina Savova as Florinda deployed ranging top notes, but some very attractive vocal production below that. Claude Schmitt was the excellent conductor.

LONDON

Strauss for the Holidays

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The English National Opera traditionally greets the Christmas season with light-hearted fare, and does so this year with a tasteful and surprisingly idiomatic production of Johann Strauss's "A Night in Venice," introduced last night at the Coliseum.

That an English company can come so close to the Viennese idiom is less surprising when one examines the credentials of those involved. Producer is Murray Dickie, the Scottish tenor whose long career at the Vienna State Opera was rewarded with the title of *Kammersänger*. He is also responsible for the adaptation of an originally wretched libretto and for a consistently intelligible and singable translation. The designer is Walter von Höslein, whose experience of the Viennese theater dates back to his association with Max Reinhardt at the Volksoper in the mid-thirties. And the conductor is the late Josef Krieger's younger brother Henry.

If what we get is more style than substance, the fault lies with the original librettists, Zell and Gené, and, to a considerable extent with Strauss himself,

who found 19th-century Vienna less congenial to his mood than 19th-century Vienna. He was aware of the opera's deficiencies, and is said to have made seven revisions. But Kenneth Almond, who has gathered a performing company for this was the best of the American Paulk edition used in this production.

Paulk, already noted for giving the original libretto a new lease on life, has made the "A Night in Venice" a more dramatic and colorful production. The story, which is a comedy, is set in the Venetian city of Venice, and the main characters are a young man, a young woman, and a young man.

"A Night in Venice" is a production of the English National Opera, and it is a production of the English National Opera. The production is a production of the English National Opera, and it is a production of the English National Opera.

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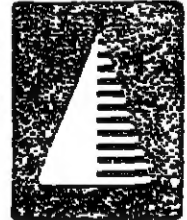
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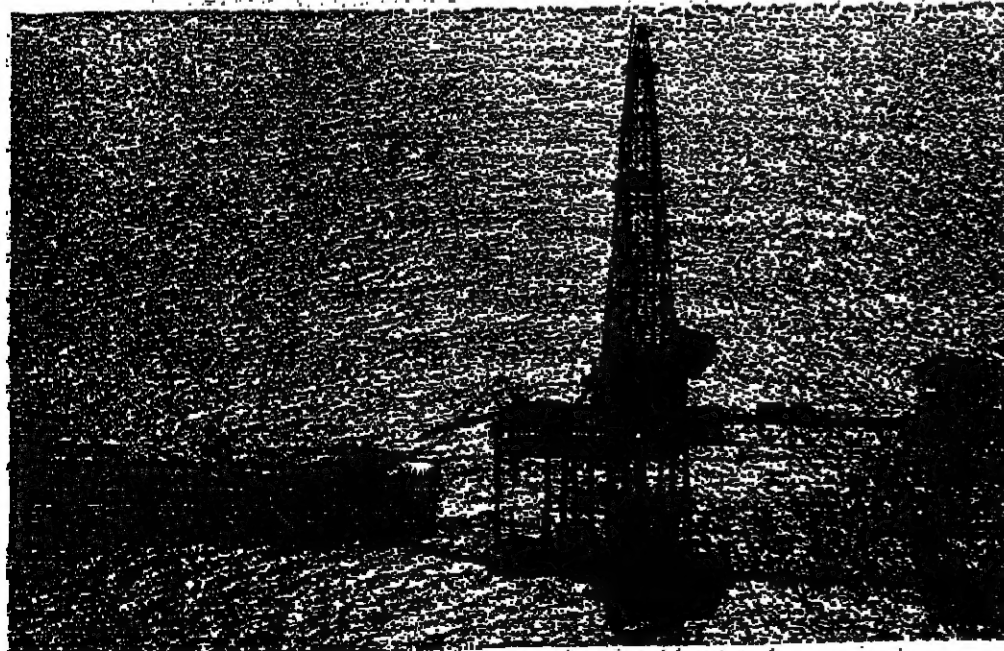
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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1976

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an Firms to Plan Cuts

to Decline
in 1st Quarter

Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Japan's economic growth is expected to decline in the first quarter of 1977, according to a survey by the Japanese Economic Planning Agency. The survey, which is the first of its kind, shows that the growth rate this year will be 4.5 per cent, down from 5.5 per cent in 1976. The survey also shows that the growth rate in the first quarter of 1977 will be 4.0 per cent, down from 4.5 per cent in 1976. The survey is based on data from the Japanese Economic Planning Agency, which is the government's main body for economic planning. The survey is the first of its kind, and it is expected to provide a more accurate picture of the Japanese economy than previous surveys.

The survey also shows that the growth rate in the second quarter of 1977 will be 4.5 per cent, down from 5.0 per cent in 1976. The survey is based on data from the Japanese Economic Planning Agency, which is the government's main body for economic planning. The survey is the first of its kind, and it is expected to provide a more accurate picture of the Japanese economy than previous surveys.

The survey also shows that the growth rate in the third quarter of 1977 will be 4.5 per cent, down from 5.0 per cent in 1976. The survey is based on data from the Japanese Economic Planning Agency, which is the government's main body for economic planning. The survey is the first of its kind, and it is expected to provide a more accurate picture of the Japanese economy than previous surveys.

Port Questions ing French with Target

Dec. 9 (Reuters).—The French government is expected to announce a target for the port of Marseilles, which is the main port of the country. The target is expected to be 1.5 per cent, down from 2.0 per cent in 1976. The target is based on data from the French government, which is the main body for economic planning. The target is the first of its kind, and it is expected to provide a more accurate picture of the French economy than previous targets.

The target also shows that the growth rate in the second quarter of 1977 will be 1.5 per cent, down from 2.0 per cent in 1976. The target is based on data from the French government, which is the main body for economic planning. The target is the first of its kind, and it is expected to provide a more accurate picture of the French economy than previous targets.

The target also shows that the growth rate in the third quarter of 1977 will be 1.5 per cent, down from 2.0 per cent in 1976. The target is based on data from the French government, which is the main body for economic planning. The target is the first of its kind, and it is expected to provide a more accurate picture of the French economy than previous targets.

The target also shows that the growth rate in the fourth quarter of 1977 will be 1.5 per cent, down from 2.0 per cent in 1976. The target is based on data from the French government, which is the main body for economic planning. The target is the first of its kind, and it is expected to provide a more accurate picture of the French economy than previous targets.

Company Report

Profits in millions of dollars

Company	1976	1975
Essex	1,200.00	1,210.00
Essex	23.51	23.02
Essex	1.24	1.28
Essex	5,500.00	4,700.00
Essex	22.54	20.00
Essex	4.49	5.05

U.S. Weighing Options On Sterling Balances

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—U.S. officials are weighing a major international effort to cope with the perennial problem of Britain's sterling balances, which are a major source of foreign exchange for the United States.

One would be to pressure and stabilize the sterling balance through various means, such as the use of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The other would be to get rid of the sterling balance by selling it on the open market.

It is possible that nothing at all will be done. The U.S. government is not yet committed to anything. But it is evident that the issue will be taken up in the coming weeks with the aim of finding a solution.

Official balances of the United States, such as West Germany, would probably participate. The International Monetary Fund would be a possible vehicle for taking over the pounds and giving the present official sterling holdings to the IMF.

Turnover rose to \$340 million from \$301 million. The company declared an interim dividend of 2.037 pence, but said that the payment did not imply a commitment concerning a final dividend.

The company also said that it has changed accounting methods for the reporting of results of some of its subsidiaries not operating on the same fiscal year period. If the old system of accounting had been used, the six-month period would have shown a post-tax loss of 22.37 million compared with a profit of 2714.00.

While the operating profit of the group for the balance of the year is expected to show an improvement, this may be more than offset by extra costs of higher interest rates in Britain and of overseas taxes, the company said.

In order to improve its position, Lyons has sold off some 250 million of assets since the beginning of November. Yesterday, it announced it had disposed of the Wimpey franchise in Britain and Tetley in the United States.

Lyons also bought the Wimpey operations in a transaction valued at \$7 million. Lyons, the U.S. tobacco group, paid \$15.5 million for the U.S. operation of Tetley, which markets tea and coffee.

Earlier, Lyons had sold 35 hotels to Trust Houses Forte for \$27.5 million.

GHE Net Rises
OBERHAUSEN, West Germany, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft (GHE) rose to 92.5 million deutsche marks in the year ended June 30 from 63.5 million DM in the preceding year, the machinery maker reported today.

Group turnover rose to 11.1 billion DM from 9.9 billion DM in the previous year.

GHE set an unchanged dividend of 14 per cent.

Currency Futures
Fraud Charged
By Panel in U.S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—An apparent crackdown against illegal use of futures trading to avoid taxes has spread to the International Monetary Market (IMM) of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission filed a complaint yesterday alleging that a Chicago commodity firm and 30 individuals committed fraud through fictitious, prearranged trading of currency futures on the IMM. The commission is also assisting a grand jury investigation of soybean trading on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The latest complaint may be the first in a number of such actions involving IMM trading. Some of the exchange's most prominent traders are reportedly being investigated for possible violation of tax and commodity laws.

IMF Plans To Sell Gold Each Month

\$137 an Ounce Set
At the Latest Sale

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund, which yesterday sold 780,000 ounces of gold at a common price of \$137 an ounce, announced that it is changing its auction to a monthly basis from the present system of sales every six weeks.

The IMF said it will hold its next auction on Jan. 26, when it will auction a total of 780,000 ounces of the metal at a common price.

Starting in March, the monthly auctions will be held on the first Wednesday of each month and 500,000 ounces of gold will be sold at each auction, the IMF said.

Details of the monthly auction will be made about three weeks before each sale, and the pricing method will remain unchanged for three consecutive auctions, the IMF said.

Bids from successful buyers yesterday ranged between \$137 and \$150 an ounce and averaged \$137.28 an ounce, the IMF said.

It received bids for a total of 4,307,200 ounces, up from the 4,241,000 ounces at the fourth auction held Oct. 27, when successful bidders paid between \$116.50 and \$119.05 an ounce.

Gold was fixed in London this afternoon at \$135.65 and closed at \$136.50 to \$137, up from \$135.70 yesterday.

Yesterday's sale, the fifth in a series of scheduled auctions, raised about \$75 million for the IMF's trust fund to avoid developing nations. So far, about \$320 million has been raised for the trust fund.

The IMF also said it expects the first in its four yearly gold redemption operations will be completed by the first half of January.

Under the agreement reached in Jamaica, IMF members will be able to buy 625 million ounces of gold at the official price of 35 special drawing rights (\$22.22) an ounce in proportion to their quotas within the IMF.

A total of 25 million ounces of gold will be returned to members during the four-year span of the plan.

Surprise Surplus
In N.Y. to Help
Redeem Notes

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—New York City financial officials, after a long struggle to conserve cash resources to pay current expenses, disclosed yesterday that they expected a cash surplus of up to \$300 million this year—big enough to help redeem a significant portion of outstanding short-term notes as demanded by the State Court of Appeals.

The cash surplus came to light as one of the key features in the latest proposal advanced by city and state officials to meet nearly \$1 billion in note payments. The notes had been subjected to a year-long moratorium that the state's highest court declared unconstitutional last month.

The financial officials said that perhaps as much as \$200 million of the surplus could be used for note repayment.

City and state officials last week said they would attempt to persuade the noteholders to accept less than full cash payment for their notes. But now they say they are pursuing an approach to meet the entire \$1 billion payment in cash, if possible.

The city must pay interest on more than \$300 million of notes Monday. The one-year notes were issued on Dec. 13, 1974, with a 9 1/2-per-cent yearly interest.

Under the moratorium, interest was cut to 6 per cent a year. With the freeze lifted, holders said they will not accept the lower rate.

At the 9 1/2-per-cent rate, the city would have to pay out \$26.4 million to holders instead of \$18.7 million at the lower rate.

Today, Controller Harrison Goldin said the city plans to pay only 6-per-cent interest on the notes. However, he said the rate to be paid is subject to later adjustment by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Goldin said interest on the balance of the \$1 billion in notes will also be paid at the 6-per-cent rate as they become due, unless the court rules otherwise.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Rolls Royce Wins Soviet Order

A consortium headed by Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd. has won a \$100-million order for 45 jet engines for a new 800-mile pipeline in the Soviet Union. The consortium, Coborron Ltd., also includes the U.K. units of the U.S. firms Cooper Industries Inc. and Williams Cos. The jet engines will be used to pump the gas from the Siberian fields to Chelyabinsk in the Ural mountains. Most of the pumping equipment will be constructed by Cooper and overall coordination for installation of the system will be handled by Williams. Coborron hopes to receive further orders for other power stations along the 18,000 miles of pipeline expected to be laid in the Soviet Union over the next five years.

Daimler Sees Record Sales, Net Up

Daimler-Benz group sales should grow by 2 billion deutsche marks this year to more than 23 billion DM, an all-time high, while earnings should exceed last year's 310 million DM, reports Joachim Zahn, management board chairman. Automobile production is expected to increase 5.7 per cent to 370,000 units for the year, another all-time high. The order inflow has continued strong, Mr. Zahn notes, so that production in 1977 should increase to about 400,000. The company's capital spending next year will be focused on expanding production capacity. The firm's five-year investment plan calls for expenditures of 5 billion DM to reach auto production capacity of 450,000 by 1980. Commercial vehicle production should be up 7 per cent in the year, to 246,000 units. Domestic group sales for the year should total more than 19 billion DM, up 11.1 per cent from the previous year. Autos should make up about 48.5 per cent of sales against 46.5 per cent and commercial vehicles about 43 per cent, against 50.1 per cent. World turnover is expected to increase 10.6 per cent to 23 billion DM.

Thomson to Control Ericsson Unit

Thomson-CSF will take a majority stake in Ste. Françoise des Téléphones Ericsson through an exchange of shares. Earlier this year, Thomson bought Cte Generale d'Electricite 16-per-cent stake in Telephones Ericsson. In the latest agreement, Thomson will acquire 51 per cent with the remaining shares held by L.L. Ericsson of Sweden and the public. Financial details of the transaction were not disclosed. The French Ericsson unit lost 50.1 million francs (about \$10 million) in the first half, compared with a profit of 11.2 million francs in the year-ago period. It expects to report a loss, though less serious, in the second half. Thomson, the telecommunications division of the Thomson-Brandt group, says that despite the new charges resulting from Ericsson's losses and the acquisition of a controlling interest in Le Matériel Téléphonique from International Telephone & Telegraph last June, it expects to report an increase of about 20 per cent in 1976 sales and earnings. The French government agreed to place major contracts for telephone equipment with the Ericsson and TTE units after both companies agreed to "Frenchify" their subsidiaries operating in France. Thomson's 66-per-cent stake in LMT cost about \$160 million.

U.S. Stock Markets Agree to Link Trading

By Jack Egan
NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (WP).—U.S. stock exchanges agreed yesterday, as expected, to a proposal to link their market places to form the basis of a national market system.

The agreement represents a modest and inexpensive approach to reaching a national market system, which Congress mandated in legislation passed in 1975. The emphasis is on maintaining the present autonomous operation of individual exchanges, but the agreement would link them through a communications system for the first time.

The proposed system is also an alternative to far more ambitious and expensive projects for a computerized central execution system that would handle most routine trades automatically. Some persons fear those projects would spell the end of the country's exchanges.

Representatives of the New York American, Midwest, Pacific, Philadelphia and Boston stock exchanges signed the agreement yesterday. The pact must still be ratified by their boards. Also signing was the head of the National Association of Securities Dealers, which represents over-the-counter dealers in exchange-listed securities.

The agreement will be submitted to the National Market Advisory Board next week for endorsement as the preferred way to proceed toward a national stock market. The NMAAB was formed by the Securities and Exchange Commission to advise it on how to proceed toward a national market, and the SEC must give ultimate approval to any plan.

The proposed system is expected to cost \$12.5 million and will take 12 to 15 months to put into place. Securities Industry Association president Edward O'Brien, chairman of yesterday's meeting here, estimated the SIA is the brokerage industry's trade group, and has been instrumental in getting the exchanges together on this issue.

Under the proposal, specialists making a market in a particular stock will be able to communicate with their counterparts on other exchanges for the first time.

Each market maker, in addition, will display his current bid and ask quote on a stock via a composite quotation system, allowing brokers to know where the best execution price is available for their customers on a particular trade.

Paris Bourse Struck

The Paris Bourse was closed Thursday due to a strike by administrative workers.

Prices Rise On Soaring N.Y. Volume

But Advance Cut
By Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Prices rallied on the New York Stock Exchange today as volume hit its highest level since September. However, profit-taking trimmed some of the gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed up 7.58 points at 300.74, as 2 o'clock trading hit 624,000 shares.

Some 218 million shares were traded compared with 216 million yesterday.

Second-tier issues rallied the way but analysts said the market's recent resistance to selling pressure attracted institutional activity today.

"It's all a matter of the market being its own best advertiser," commented Larry Wachtel of Rache Halsey Stuart.

Analysts also saw the market's confidence in President-elect Carter's election to office. There was a feeling of some of the market's fear of what Carter's attitude toward business might be, said Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.

Advancers outnumbered decliners by about 1,600 to 1,000.

The advance carried with it chemical, petroleum, general retail drive and bank stocks higher.

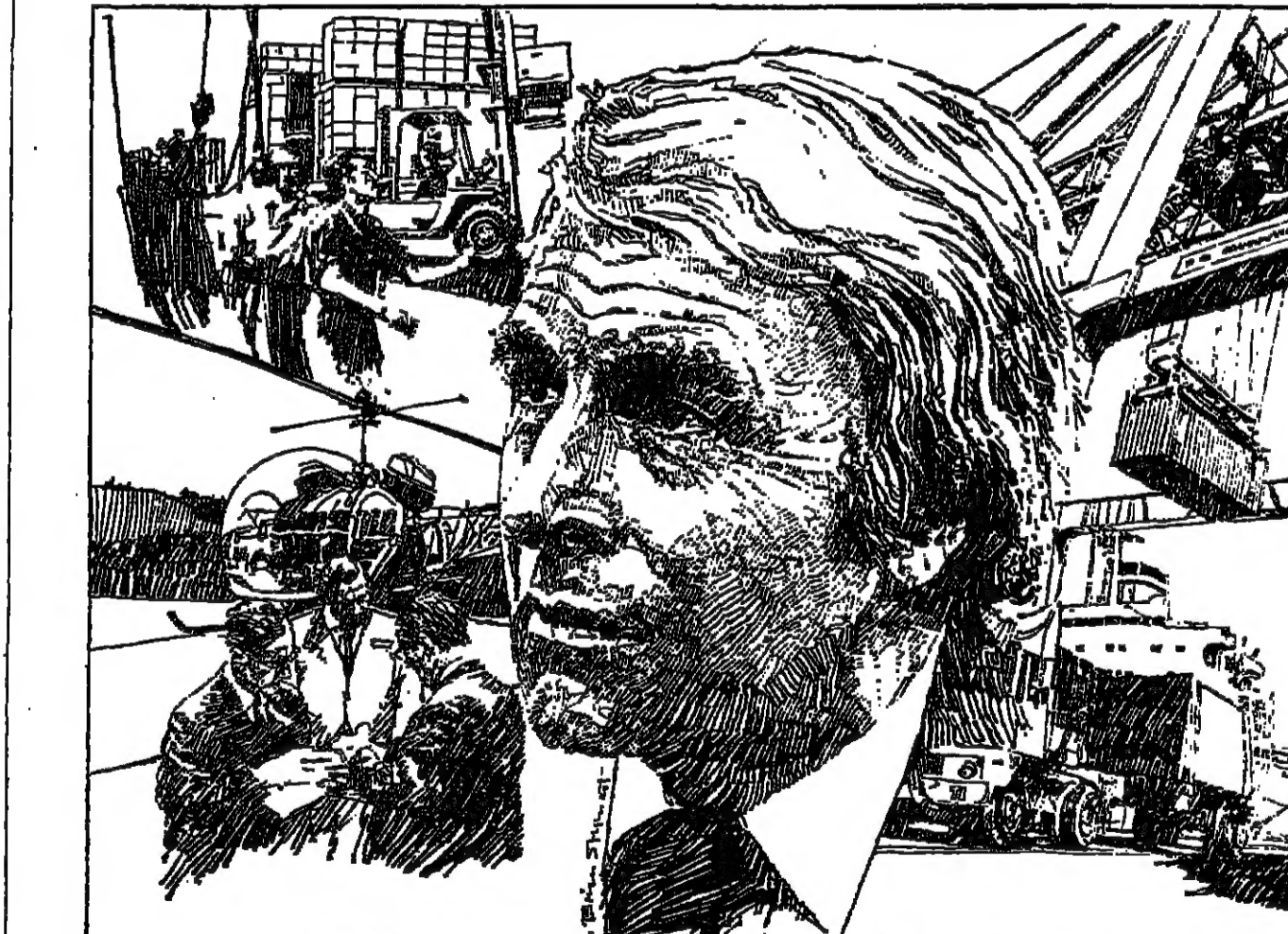
Among the active, American Telephone & Telegraph rose 3.8 to 61.12, General Motors 1.4 to 72.14, Sony 1.4 to 23.8, MGIC Insurance 7.6 to 19, Exxon 2.8 to 32, and Dow Chemical 1.1 to 31.14.

Factory Profit Margins In U.S. Fall 10 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Factory profit margins fell 10 per cent in the third quarter from the second period, the Federal Trade Commission said today.

In the second quarter, manufacturers' profit margins had increased more than 10 per cent from the opening three months of the year. Profits in the latest period fell to an average 5.3 cents for each dollar of sales from 5.9 cents in the prior quarter.

The annual rate of return on stockholders' equity dropped to 12.7 from 15.7 per cent.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

out-of-the-way countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running ahead of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions, less red tape, fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you

waiting for committees to deliberate.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$2.9 billion in assets, \$258 million in capital funds employed), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Nassau, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 59th largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert

The person-to-person bank.



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NEW ISSUE

These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 25, 1976

PETROLEOS MEXICANOS

MEXICO, D.F.

DM 100,000,000.—

8¾% Bearer Bonds of 1976/1983

Issue Price: 100%

COMMERZBANK
Aktiengesellschaft

CREDIT LYONNAIS

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)
LIMITED

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GROZENTRALE

NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
Grozentrale

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

A. E. AMES & CO.
Limited

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S. A. E.

BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.

JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL
Limited

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

BANCA DEL GOTTARDO

BANCO DI ROMA

BANCO UQUILIO HISPANO AMERICANO
Limited

BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL

BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT
Aktiengesellschaft

BANK GUTZWILLER, KURT, EUGENIE (OVERSEAS)
Limited

BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD.

BANK MEES & HOPE NV

BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S. A.

BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE
A LITTEMBOURG S. A.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S. A. LUXEMBOURG

BANQUE PRIVÉE S. A.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED

BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND
WECHSEL-BANK

BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK
GROZENTRALE
BERGEN BANK

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.

BUTCH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.
International Limited

BERLINER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK

CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE

CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS

CHASE MANHATTAN
Limited

CREDIT CHIMIQUE

COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL
Société Anonyme

CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD
Limited

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

DELSROCK & CO.

DAIWA EUROPE N. V.

DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK

DG BANK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG
Aktiengesellschaft

DEUTSCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

DEUTSCHE GROZENTRALE
— DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —

EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY
Limited

DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION

DRESDNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

GROZENTRALE UND BANK
DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN
Aktiengesellschaft

EUROPARTNERS BANK (NEDERLAND) N.V.

EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION

GEORG HAUCK & SOHN

FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE)
Limited

ROBERT FLEMING & CO.
Limited

E. F. HUTTON & CO. N. V.

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.

HAMBROS BANK
Limited

KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

HESSISCHE LANDESBANK
— GROZENTRALE —

HILL SAMUEL & CO.
Limited

KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL

INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND)
Aktiengesellschaft

KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI

KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT
COMPANY S. A. E.

KREDITBANK N. V.

KREDITBANK S. A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

LAZARD FRERES ET CIE

1976				1975				1974				1973			
High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 1985	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 1985	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 1985	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 1985
10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver
In the Matter of American Bank & Trust Company
NOTICE Pursuant to Section 228 in the New York Banking Law
WHEREAS, on September 15, 1976, the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York took possession of the business and property of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY pursuant to Section 228 of the New York Banking Law, and appointed the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION as Receiver of the said bank pursuant to Section 42 of the New York Banking Law, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the said bank;
AND WHEREAS, pursuant to a Purchase and Assumption Agreement dated September 15, 1976, between the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, as Receiver or Successor, and the Board of Directors of American Bank & Trust Company, and to the extent shown on the books of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, all deposits held by depositors insured by Bank Liquid Trust Company of New York and said assuming bank undertook to pay, perform, fulfill and discharge all such liabilities.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, which has its main office at 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and branch offices in the counties of New York, Erie, Oswego, and Seneca, to present their claims to the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, as receiver, and make proper proof thereof, by filing a proof of claim on the required form, with:
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, c/o Receiver of American Bank & Trust Company P.O. Box 5922 F.D.R. Station New York, New York 10022.
Copies of the required form of proof of claim can be obtained upon written request therefor sent to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, P.O. Box 5922, F.D.R. Station, New York, New York 10022, or to the office of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver, 420 Park Avenue, New York, New York. All written requests for the form of statement must be received no later than March 31, 1977. All claims must be presented, and proof thereof made, no later than March 31, 1977. No claim presented after said date can be accepted, unless it is accompanied by a court order compelling presentation, based on waiver of the claim and forfeiture of the right to assert same. All persons having claims for priority of payment shall make demand in writing for priority in the proof of their claims. Failure to so demand will be deemed a waiver and abandonment of any right to such priority of payment.
Dated: October 23, 1976. FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, as Receiver of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY By: R.M. Hoffman, Liquidator-in-Charge.

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UNNat Corp	50	1	7	12-14-1-18
UNNatWt n	11	1-12	1-23	1-27
UNNatCp of	39	3	7	3 1/2 1/2 1/2

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For information:
Avv. Dario Canovi,
Viale Delle Milizie 19.
Roma. Tel.: 3581840.

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